

think about the mobilization of the industries of the country, because people do not fight alone with their hands; they have got to fight with things."

It is thus shown that Mr. Baruch was a forehanded gentleman. It was only the year 1915. The European war had then not become more than an amazing spectacle to the mass of the American people. But still Mr. Baruch was convinced we were going to have war, and he spent money on his guess. The government which was then "keeping us out of war" was also consulting with Mr. Baruch who was already ahead of the government in creating the atmosphere of war in this country. If the reader, by a mental effort, can reconstruct the year of 1915, and then put into his picture of that year the element of which he was not then possessed, namely, the activity of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch and other Jews, he will see that he did not know much about what was going on, even if he did read the newspapers with attention!

### "I Thought a War Was Coming Long Before"

TO PROCEED with the examination, following the place where Mr. Baruch made his interesting disclosure of his part in the Plattsburg experiment:

Mr. Graham—"That was about 1915, was it not?"

Mr. Baruch—"Yes, 1915; and I had been thinking about it very seriously, and I thought we would be drawn into the war. I went off on a long trip, and it was while on this trip that I felt there ought to be some mobilization of the industries, and I was thinking about the scheme that practically was put into effect and was working when I was chairman of the board. When I came back from that trip I asked for an interview with the President. It was the first time I had seen the President since his election, so far as I can remember now."

Mr. Graham—"You mean his first election?"

Mr. Baruch—"His first election, yes."

So it is probable that Mr. Baruch, if any stress may be placed on the manner of his words, had known the President before. Ordinary men, who meet the President seldom, usually have a very clear recollection of those meetings. The fact probably is that Mr. Baruch saw the President so frequently that he found it difficult to distinguish the meetings in his memory. He describes the visit referred to:

"I explained to him as earnestly as I could that I was very deeply concerned about the necessity of the mobilization of the industries of the country. The President listened very attentively and graciously, as he always does . . . and the next thing I heard—some months afterward . . . my attention was brought to this Council of National Defense. Secretary Baker brought it to my attention. This was the first time I had met the Secretary of War. He asked me what I thought of it."

Mr. Graham—"That was before the bill was passed; before it became a law?"

Mr. Baruch—"I think it was. I am not certain about that. I said I would like to have something different."

This is rather important. A Council is a council. Mr. Baruch wanted something different. Eventually he did get something different. He got the President so to change matters as to make Mr. Baruch the most powerful man in the war. The Council of National Defense eventually became the merest side show. It was not a Council of Americans that ran the war,

it was an autocracy headed by a Jew, with Jews at every strategic point down the line. What Mr. Baruch did was very masterly, but it was not in the American manner. He did what he set out to do, but it is seriously to be questioned whether any man ought to have done what he did, and probably no one but a member of his race would have wanted to do it.

Mr. Graham—"Did the President express any opinion about the advisability of adopting the scheme you proposed?"

Mr. Baruch—"I think I did most of the talking. I do not remember what the President said on that subject, but I think it can be best seen as expressed in the bill."

Mr. Graham—"Did you impress him with your belief that we were going to get into the war?"

Mr. Baruch—"I probably did. I would like to tell you exactly, but I do not want to guess at it."

Mr. Graham—"That was your opinion at the time?"

Mr. Baruch—"Yes; I thought we were going to get into the war. I thought a war was coming long before it did."

The examination then reverted to Mr. Baruch's conference with the Secretary of War, in which the former had said he "would like to have something different."

Mr. Graham—"Mr. Baker said he thought that was the best that could be gotten at that time?"

Mr. Baruch—"I got that impression. Whether he said so or not, I do not know, but I got that impression that that was the best that could be gotten at that time."

If the event had not turned out exactly as Mr. Baruch planned it, a great deal of his testimony might be discounted on the principle of the natural boastfulness of the Jew after a scheme has succeeded; but there is no discounting anything that he says. The President did exactly what Baruch wanted in a thousand matters, and what Baruch apparently wanted most of all was a ruling hand upon productive America. And that he got. He got it in a larger measure than even Lenin ever got Russia; for here in the United States the people saw nothing but the patriotic element; they did not see the Jewish Government looming above them. Yet it was there.

### Was It Brains Alone—Or?

THE council of National Defense, as originally constituted—"the best that could be gotten at that time," though Mr. Baruch "would like something different"—was headed by six secretaries of the Cabinet, the secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. Beneath this official group was an advisory commission, of seven men, three of whom were Jews; one of these Jews was Mr. Baruch. Beneath this advisory commission were scores and hundreds of men, and many committees. One of the groups subordinate to the two groups just mentioned was the War Industries Board, of which Mr. Baruch was originally merely a member, Daniel Willard being the chairman.

Now, it was this War Industries Board which became the "whole thing" later on, and it was Mr. Baruch who became the "whole thing" in that board. The place where he was put became the cornerstone; he became the chief pillar of the war administration. The records show it; he himself admits it.

What influence reached into this Council of hundreds of Americans and chose a single Jew to be their undoubted lord and master for the duration of the war? Was it Baruch's brains that elevated him? Or

was it the suggestion of Jewish finance already well forward in its work of mobilization?

There is no desire to minimize the Baruch brain. Brains and money are the Jews' two greatest weapons. No Jew is picked for a key place who has not brains. Baruch has brains. He is a ceaseless wonder among men who know him. He can do six things at once and control the most colossal operations without fuss or fever. He has both brains and money.

But there is something for Jewry to learn: brains and money are not enough. There is another element which even brains cannot cope with, and which renders money cheap. The chess-playing expert may mystify and compel admiration; but the chess-player does not rule the world.

So, Baruch did things. But Trotsky also has done things. The point is this: Are people to be carried away by an appeal deliberately made to their imagination, or are they to scrutinize what has been done, and weigh its consequences?

### Ruled From Washington to Palestine

THE Jews could do greater things in the United States than even Baruch has done, if the opportunity offered, acts of superb ease and mastery—but what would it signify? The ideal of a dictator of the United States has never been absent from the group in which Baruch is found—witness the work, "Philip Dru, Administrator," commonly attributed to Colonel E. M. House, and never denied by him.

As a matter of fact, Baruch could probably do a better job than Trotsky did. Certainly, the recent experience which he had in governing the country during the war was a very valuable education in the art of autocracy. Not that it is by any means Mr. Baruch's possession alone; it is also the possession of scores of Jewish leaders who flitted about from department to department, from field to field, receiving a post-graduate course in the art of autocracy, not to mention other things.

Before Mr. Bernard M. Baruch got through, he was the head and center of a system of control such as the United States Government itself never possessed and never will possess until it changes its character as a free government.

Mr. Jefferis—"In other words, you determined what anybody could have?"

Mr. Baruch—"Exactly; there is no question about that. I assumed that responsibility, sir, and that final determination rested within me."

Mr. Jefferis—"What?"

Mr. Baruch—"That final determination, as the President said, rested within me; the determination of whether the Army or Navy should have it rested with me; the determination of whether the Railroad Administration could have it, or the Allies, or whether General Allenby should have locomotives, or whether they should be used in Russia, or used in France."

Mr. Jefferis—"You had considerable power?"

Mr. Baruch—"Indeed I did, sir . . ."

Mr. Jefferis—"And all those different lines, really, ultimately, centered in you, so far as power was concerned?"

Mr. Baruch—"Yes, sir, it did. I probably had more power than perhaps any other man did in the war; doubtless that is true."

What preceded Mr. Baruch's attainment of this power, how far his power reached and how it was used, will be our next inquiry.

A book containing 236 pages of the first twenty articles on *The International Jew* will be sent to any address, upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps to cover printing and mailing cost.

A Jew is now President of the League of Nations. Two weeks after the American elections, this which many feared actually came to pass. Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was the man chosen. Thus "the Jew league" is complete. The only question is, whether the Jews exhibited their accustomed astuteness in permitting this thing to occur so soon. It is only in the hour of victory that the Jew's shrewdness seems to desert him. With Leon Bourgeois, an ardent Zionist, president of the League Assembly, the control would seem to be complete. The only Jew who sat in with the Big Four in the Peace Conference is also an officer of the League. The wisdom of the United States in staying out of the League may now be more apparent to some people than it was before.

"The Red Shield (Rothschild) and the Red Flag (Communism) are two emblems of one and the same thing."

Albert D. Lasker, whose name has recently been given to a new plan of baseball organization, is head of the Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency and prominent in the activities of the Chicago Jewish community. He was in charge of publicity for the Republican party during the recent presidential campaign, and has been mentioned as a possible member of the next cabinet.

Great excitement is reported to have prevailed in the Jewish community at Warsaw because Rabbi Perlmutter gave his nationality as Polish instead of Jewish.

## Jewish World Notes

England, which is so constantly referred to by the Jews as their best friend, admitted only 590 aliens during August.

A growing practice of the Jewish press seems to be the writing of letters to prominent men giving a version of THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT'S articles, and asking written opinions concerning it. To prevent the possibility of mistake, it would not be more than fair if the articles themselves were studied, instead of a biased report being accepted.

Eleanor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Guggenheim, of New York, is reported to be engaged to Viscount Stuart, M. C., son and heir of the Earl and Countess, of Castlestewart, of Stuart Hall, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The immigrant flood is being felt in Montreal also, where, as the Canadian *Jewish Chronicle* says, "The problem of feeding and housing them is growing ever more acute." The Jewish people coming to Canada today, says this paper, "belong to a superior class. They are clean and intelligent looking, and they seem to be well-developed, mentally as well as physically."

Describing the rush to America by Jews in Poland, Arthur Ruhl, the well-known correspondent writes: "It may appear to be moving slowly, but as a matter of fact, in comparison with the emigrants of the near-by countries, who have to wait months, often, even to have their applications acted upon, these Polish applicants are particularly favored. They fill out their papers one day, and, as a rule, get their passports the next. At the rate they are being hurried through, indeed, some 250,000 Polish Jews will have gone to America in the next year from Warsaw alone." Everywhere else Mr. Ruhl traveled he found the utmost difficulty put in the way of people wishing to come to America, which leads him to say that "the phenomenon in Warsaw and Danzig seems to call for explanation."

The author of the Jewish editorial quoted last week, in which the expression occurred: "Every copy of the New Testament is breeding anti-Semitism," was Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, of Toledo. The New Testament is thus classified with "The Merchant of Venice" as an undesirable book. The next logical step would be to insist that it be barred from public libraries.

The immigration restrictions which the Jews themselves have placed upon Jews desiring to enter Palestine are so stringent that none of the Jews now being brought to the United States could possibly be admitted to Palestine.

The London public has just noticed that the customary cross has been omitted from the Cenotaph in Whitehall. The designer was Sir A. Mond, a Jew.